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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

The Journal declines to follow the example of 231 of its exchanges and repeat the old story of how Maine went-but that is exactly the way she went, neverthe-

When Senator Peffer declares that he considers the Fifty-third Congress the most stupendous failure in the history of the Nation he voices the opinion of a great number of people.

Mr. Bynum professes to be pleased at the Democratic outlook in his district. The outlook may be all right, but the look in and around the district is not of a sort to inspire Democratic souls with joy. The further into space they can gaze the better they are suited.

Following the resumption of the glass works at a reduction of 221/2 per cent. in wages the Muncie Times says that several factories of that city will resume in a few days, "their operatives accepting a reduction of 15 per cent. from the scale of wages heretofore paid." So it will be all along

A London cablegram to the New York World says: "The commercial depression is already beginning to lighten. The new tariff is expected to achieve much in the way of improving trade everywhere on general economic lipes." On this side of the ocean the improving trade takes the form of reduced wages to workingmen.

Pittsburg seems to have "done itself proud" in entertaining the veterans. From now on there is likely to be a rivalry among cities in soliciting the honor of the yearly Grand Army encampments and in the hospitable entertainment of the veterans. Their ranks will diminish year by year, but the honor in which they are held will increase as their numbers lessen.

The claim of the Populists that they will hold the balance of power in the next Congress does not derive any encouragement from recent elections. They have developed no growth in the North, and, judging from the election in Arkansas, where they did not carry a single county, they are losing ground in the South. The trouble with the Populist movement is that it is built upon the sand.

Sugar in small or moderate quantities is a necessity, and in large quantities is a luxury. When it is high people consume only as much as they absolutely require; when it is cheap they consume all they want. Thus in 1867, when sugar was high, the American people consumed 24 pounds per capita, while in 1891 they consumed 66 pounds per capita. Last year, under the pressure of hard times caused by the Cleveland panic, the consumption fell to 63 pounds per capita. This year it will be much less, and will continue to decrease as the price advances.

Suppose it is true, as advocates of the new tariff law claim, that it will facilitate importations and thus reduce the cost of goods to the consumer. It is still undeniable that the greater the importation the less the demand for home products. The less the demand for goods produced at home the smaller the amount manufacsmaller the amount manufactured the fewer workingmen required and the less the aggregate wages paid by manufacturers. The more workingmen out of employment, the harder the times, and the harder the times the less money is circulated. So it all works out to the injury of the American workingman, who, no matten how cheap foreign manufactured goods may become, cannot buy if he has nothing to buy with.

"General" Booth, of the "Salvation Army," started yesterday from London for the United States and will spend the autumn and winter visiting American cities. The time has passed when intelligent people can afford to make fun of the Salvation Army and its methods, and least of all of "General" Booth. He has shown himself to be a man of pure and high purpose, and possessed of great executive ability. He has organized and put in successful operation one of the most extensive and practical charities of recent times, and the best people in England have implicit confidence in his integrity and administrative ability. It will not do to criticise the Salvation Army because its methods are peculiar, and still less will it do to criticise "General" Booth because he works outside of established lines.

The need of a general divorce law is demonstrated anew by the unpleasant predicament in which many possessors of Oklahoma divorce decrees now find themseives, and yet these victims are not to be pitied. Married couples with good cause for divorce have no trouble in securing legal separation in the States where they reside, and, as a rule, their resort to the distant courts of Dakota or Oklahoma, where

the law is "wide open," is a practical confession that fraud, or, at least, an evasion of justice, is being attempted. Indeed, the so-called "residence" within the jurisdiction of the court is fraudulent, since it is known to all concerned, including the courts, that a majority of the applicants are not bona fide residents, but are only waiting the expiration of the specified ninety days and the issuing of the desired decree to return to their homes in other States. The tangle in which the patrons of the hasty divorce mill find themselves who have married again only to find the divorces illegal, and the second marriages consequently void, may serve as a warning to other men and women dissatisfied with matrimonial bonds, but the tangle is one to excite amusement or disgust, and not sympathy for the sufferers. in the minds of onlookers,

MR. BYNUM AND THE WOOL INDUS-TRY.

Mr. Bynum remained in Washington some time after the adjournment of Congress to complete the compilation and editing of the Democratic campaign book. His services in this behalf were part of the consideration for which he was to receive the support of the Gorman-Brice combine in the coming campaign. One of the claims of the campaign book, and one that Mr. Bynum has already made on the stump, is that the price of American wool will be, and, in fact, has been, increased by the placing of foreign wool on the free list.

It is characteristic of the Democratic party to go before the people on false claims and assertions. It has a remarkable facility for ignoring the logic of facts and the results of experience. Not a single case can be cited in which the repeal of a protective duty on an American product has resulted in increasing its price, and there is not the slightest reason to believe that it will operate that way in the case wool. It is too soon yet to state definitely the ultimate result of the repeal of the duty on wool upon the American sheep and wool industry, but there is every reason to believe it will be very disastrous. Under the mere threat of the passage of the new law the number of sheep in the United States decreased 2,225,536 in 1893, and on Jan. 1, 1894, the value of the sheep owned by American farmers was \$36,723,154 less than on Jan. 1, 1893. Further, the prospect of the repeal of the duty on wool caused a decline in the price of the wool clip of 1893 of not less than \$20,000,000 from the price realized for the clip of 1892. Thus the diminution in the value of sheep and the depreciation in the price of wool together caused in one year of free trade agitation a loss to American farmers of more than \$56,000,000, besides about 2,250,000 sheep sent to the butchers.

It is possible that the price of wool may have rallied a little since the new tariff law was passed, but it had declined so much during the year before that it would take a big rally to bring it up to the old standard. The great wool market of the United States is Boston, and there the price of the wool clip of the country is fixed. The following comparative statement shows the difference between the prices of different grades of American wool in Boston in February, 1893, when the Mc-Kinley law was in full operation, and in September, 1894, after the new law had passed. The quotations represent actual

Week Sept. Cents	Week. Feb. Cents	Decline Cents
endir 8 1	endin 18,	
XX and above20021 X10020	9 85 30@32 2816	10@11 81
Nos. 1 and 221@22 Ohio Delaine21@22 Michigan and above.17@18	34@35 32@38 27@27½	13 11 10
Michigan No. 120@21 Michigan combing %, ½ blood24@22	32@34 32@36	12@12 11@14
Michigan Delaine20@21 Washed combing21@22 Ky., Mo. and Ind18@10	32@33 32@36 27@28	12 11@14 8@ 9
Fine spring, Texas11@121/2 Fine territory 8@12	16@21½ 15@20	5@ 9 6@ 8
Fine medium	17@21 20@23 15@20	6@ 8 8@ 9 7@ 8
Fine scoured	50@60 40@50 30@40	22@22 12@16 10@14
There is no escape from		figure
They represent business tr		
claim of the Bynum camp		

creased its price. Mr. Bynum is an old hand at fooling the people, and it is high time he should be called down.

FOREST FIRES AND DARK DAYS.

The heavy pall of smoke which overspread the city on Monday disappeared yesterday as suddenly as it came, and was followed by a normally clear Indiana atmosphere. The opinion of the local weather observer that the smoke came from the great forest fires in the Northwest may be considered conclusive on that subject. It is not the first time that smoke and even ashes from forest fires or volcanic fires have been carried hundreds of miles by the wind, and in some instances the light of the sun has been obscured to such a degree as to produce remarkable phenomena. Many persons will recall the blood-red sunsets in 1883 and 1884, which proved, upon investigation, to have been caused by particles of dust and vapors blown into the air by an eruption of the volcano Krakatoa, in the island of the same name in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra. The phenomenon of the red sunsets was first noticed in India, but gradually spread around the whole world, and it was found that the course of the red skies followed closely the course that such dust and vapors might be expected to take from being wafted from place to place by the winds. At the same time, selfregistering records of barometric pressure in various parts of Europe showed that an atmospheric wave from the same eruption was carried completely around the

earth. History records some notable dark days caused by clouds of dust borne by winds or by smoke from forest fires. One of these days was May 19, 1781, when nearly the entire population of New England were firmly convinced that the day of judgment had come. On Sept. 6, 1881, still remembered as the "Yellow day," the smoke from forest fires was so dense along the

ginia as to cause much alarm among the superstitious. In 1883 smoke and ashes from extensive forest fires in Michigan were carried across Lake Huron far into Canada. A gentleman, now of this city, who at that time was living near Toronto, says it was so dark there at 3 o'clock in the afternoon that people went about with lanterns and the ground was covered with fine ashes to the depth of nearly an inch. It is obvious, therefore, that there is nothn'g violent or improbable in the conclusion that the dense smoke which suddenly fell upon the city on Monday was brought by the winds from the scene of the great forest fires in the Northwest.

THE VETERANS ON PARADE.

The Grand Army veterans marched in parade at Pittsburg yesterday, as they enjoy doing, because it helps to bring back to them more vividly the days when they first went out in the pride and enthusiasm of youth to conquer their country's enemies. Youth departed long ago and took with it some of their fiery zeal, but left with them all their courage and a patriotism which only grows stronger as years go by. Time, too, has intensified the sense of brotherhood that had its beginning in those four years when they shared a common peril for the sake of a common cause. Men who have come on the scene since that day find it hard to understand the feeling these old soldiers have for each other, the fervency of their love for American institutions and their apparent forgetfulness that a third of a century has gone since the war began. These young men must have their courage and patriotism tested by danger to home and liberty before they can quite comprehend that the things the nust fight for become dearer to their hearts, and that men by whose side they fought are bound to them by a tie life cannot break. The war was not an episode in the lives of these old soldiers. It was a central point, a culminating event. They have lived and loved, formed new ties and new interests since

then, but those four years are clearer in

their memories than any that have come

after. Into them they put so much of

their mental and physical vitality, in them

so many fears and anxieties and hopes had

birth, in them were concentrated such in-

tense sorrow, suffering and triumph that

it is no wonder these memories do not

grow dim. Earlier events may fade from

the recollection, later ones be forgotten,

but to the veterans the war period forever

unrolls itself to their minds like an il-

luminated scroll. Upon that scroll are

shadows black as night, but these they do

not dwell upon. Time has softened regrets

for battles lost and grief for comrades slain, and only the bright lights upon the picture and the glory of final victory are their theme. The veterans parade now and are glad of their reunion, but the sight grows more pathetic year by year to those who look on. No man who fought in the civil war is any longer young. Some are strong and vigorous, but all have passed their meridian and many are feeble with age. Last year the parade in this city showed numbers who scarce seemed likely to attend another encampment, and with each succeeding reunion this token of decline must be more marked until the ranks of the vanishing army shall have passed to the eternal camping ground. But in Pittsburg yesterday they had a happy day, worth all

the trouble of their journey. THE OPTIMISTIC BYNUM.

A Washington special says that the secretary of the Democratic congressional campaign committee has received a letter from Congressman Bynum in which he says: Yesterday I attended a meeting at Anderson and was surprised at its magnitude. The amphitheater had a seating capacity of over two thousand, and about half of the people were unable to get in. I spoke for about two hours and never saw a more pleased audience. Every Demo-crat went home feeling all right, and expressed himself as anxious for the contest. I found an improvement in senti-ment beyond comprehension. The most notable and observable thing was that all the old members of the party were out and took a deep interest, as well as the young.

Mr. Bynum was evidently in a very optimistic frame of mind when he wrote this letter. Perhaps he had found things at Anderson not quite as bad as he expected, or perhaps a good dinner had put him in a condition to take a cheerful view of a bad situation. Certainly local reports do not bear out his rosy statements. Anybody who wants to ascertain the extent of the Democratic disaffection in Anderson needs only to circulate among the workingmen and business men. They are taking a deep interest in politics, but they are not attending Democratic meetings. Mr. Bynum did not come in contact with them.

Representative Holman has begun his campaign for re-election to Congress by declining a challenge to joint debate from farmer Gregg, the Populist candidate. Holman and Gregg live on adjoining farms, separated only by a small creek. Holman says he is for free silver at 16 to 1, just as Gregg is. He says he knows all of Gregg's views; that he holds the same, and that really the only thing between them is that narrow creek. There are a good many dissatisfied Democrats in the Fourth district who will regard this as a cowardly evasion of farmer Gregg's challenge,

By the way, superstitious people may find an omen in the fact that the campaign which Mr. Holman is now entering upon is his sixteenth. The late Hon, William D Kelley, known as "Pig Iron Kelley," was the "Father of the House" for several terms, but just as he was about to enter upon his sixteenth term he suddenly falled in health and died. Then Congressman O'Neill, of Philadelphia, became "Father of the House," and, singularly enough, he too died just before passing the sixteenth milestone. Now that Mr. Holman, who succeeded to the position held by Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill, is approaching the same limit, and at the age of seventy-two years, with perhaps the hardest fight of his life on his hands, one cannot help wondering if he will break the record.

Friction is reported in the Democratic congressional committee on account of the charge that the committee is under the domination of Gorman and the Senate wing of the Democracy and is disseminating Senate ideas on the tariff to the exclusion Wilson-Cleveland ideas. But why Atlantic coast from New England to Vir- | shouldn't the committee be under the con-

trol of the Gorman element? Cleveland and Wilson and all their congressional supporters had to submit, and how can smaller

fry be expected to resist?

Mr. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is among the invited guests and speakers at the Grand Army encampment at Pittsburg, and no doubt he had a cordial welcome. During the war he "fit" on the other side with his pen, doing what he could to fire the Southern heart through the editorial columns of a paper whose place of publication was rendered very uncertain by the movements of the Union forces. Apropos of this the following little story is related: Watterson's Chattanooga Rebel became particularly abusive of the Union officers and soldiers when Rosecrans was maneuvering against Chattanooga, while Bragg held possession of the city. He described them as low villains, who lived to insult defenseless women and murder little children rather than to fight the brave men of the South. A copy of this paper was carried over to General Thomas, who was in command of a corps in the Union army. The General rode to the brow of a hill long surveyed Chattanooga through his glass. At last he made out the little brick building which was the home of Watterson's Rebel. Then he rode back and got the best gunner in the army, and took him to the same point. He handed the gunner the glass and asked him if he could see the Rebel office. The gunner found it. "Can you put a cannon ball through that building without doing any other damage to the city?" asked the General. "If you do you shall have my favorite horse." The gunner had wheeled out a large gun and trained it on the Rebel office. One ball only was fired, but that went crashing through the Rebel office, smashed everything in it, and sent Watterson and his compositor into the street with the impression that the bombardment of the city had begun. The people in the city were also of the same opinion, but they were needlessly alarmed. There was no more firing, and not another building in the city was harmed. It was simply the compliments of old pap Thomas to Henry Watterson and his reply to the charge that the Yankees made war upon women and children and not Mr. Watterson was very young then,

upon brave men. and his later utterances show that he now entertains only the most loyal sentiments towards the government, and the most kindly towards the once hated Yankees. If the next national encampment shall be held at Louisville, as many think it ought to be, Mr. Watterson will prove himself foremost among the gener-

ous entertainers of that hospitable city. The relations between Senator Peffer and Sergeant-at-arms "Dick" Bright strained. The Senator is standing on his dignity, and the Colonel is, to speak vulgarly, on his ear. The trouble grows out of the removal of the Senator's son from office. The latter had a thousand dollar place under Colonel Bright, who has a large amount of patronage, and when the legislative appropriation bill recently passed the young man wrote a letter to the Colonel asking for a promotion. The Colonel paid no attention to the letter, and the young man was indiscreet enough to write a sarcastis note, thanking him for his "prompt reply and favorable consideration of the application." The Colonel could not stand this kind of "imperence" from a subordinate, even if he was a Senator's son, and the young man was promptly dismissed. Peffer senior is very mad because his son was not thought worthy to hold a thousand dollar place while Senator Voorhees has a son and several other relatives under Colonel Bright, to the amount of \$8,000 a year, and almost every other Democratic Senator has at least one relative on the pay roll. After he has been in politics long enough he will learn that kissing goes by favor, and he will also diseover that Colonel Bright knows how to place his favors where they will do the

The "Reverends Mr. and Mrs.," as applied to an Indianapolis couple, both being ordained ministers, is something new in personal titles, and shows how the advanced woman is advancing.

The first cold weather brings lively talk about the next chrysanthemum show. It has been too warm even to think calmly of those balls of concentrated yellow sun-

More than seven and one-half inches of rain fell in Chicago during last week, and yet there are those who say that Chicago's

water supply is poor. The pantata looms up larger and larger among the New York police the more the

Jackson won't sign, and thus is given a chance for a lot more talk by Corbett's admirers. Alas, alas!

Lexow committee investigates.

Competition seems to be as good a thing in the street-paving business as it is in other lines of trade.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

What He Meant. "Can I see you apart for a moment?"

"You mean alone, don't you?" "Yes; a loan-that's it, exactly. I want to borrow five."

The Pessimism of Age. "When a man has attained the wisdom of years," asked the youth, "he loses his fool-

ish belief in omens, does he not?" "He loses," said the sage, "his belief in

the good ones." The Coming Method. "When horses are done away with," said the Funny Boarder, "what will become of the people who want to ride hobbies?" "That's easy," answered the Cheerful Idiot. "They will ride the wheels in their

According to Rule. "I hope, brethren," said the editor of the Bugle, who had been appointed to take up the collection, "I hope you will bear in mind the proper spirit in which to contribute. In other words, you should not give to the Lord for publication, but as an ev-

idence of the goodness of your faith.' ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Patti will spend the winter in Europe and sing in opera at Nice at New Years. When bicycles were something of a nov-

elty the Sultan of Morocco used them as a means of punishing his wives. A number of the wheels were presented to him by a French officer. The offending women of the harem were placed upon the machines and bidden to ride around a track in the palace grounds. They fell repeatedly, a proceeding which greatly amused the Sultan.

A friend of George Gould says that the millionaire yachtsman is bitterly disappointed over the result of the Vigilant's contests in English waters. He asserts that Mr. Gould had no social ambitions to gratify by his yachting exploits in foreign waters, but was patriotically anxious to keep the stars and stripes in the van and to maintain his own reputation as a winner. No one ever sees a bed in any of the bedrooms at Mme. Patti's Craig-y-Nos casde until the evening, and what might be taken to be a handsome wardrobe with a mirror was really a bedstead. The housemaids, after making the bed in the morning, touch a spring and the bed sinks down into the frame of the bedstead, and is drawn up so as to give it the appearance of a wardrobe. Sultan Abdul Aziz, the new young Sultan of Morocco, does nothing without consulting his mother, who is a woman of tact and talent. After the discovery of the recent conspiracy at Fez she persuaded him to spare the lives of the culprits of lower rank and to pardon his brother, who was involved. The European powers have been requested to send no representatives to Fez for the present in order to avoid complica-

Alphonse Daudet said recently: "For the last fifteen years every three months I have received a note, written with pencil, from the same man, who evidently is a great traveler, for his letters bear all the stamps of the world. He tells me that he trains animals to pronounce my name and then lets i Chicago, were married here last night.

them go. When it snows he spends his time writing 'Alphense Daudet' with the end of his cane, and I have never been able to find

out who he is. The latest use of wood pulp is to adulterate woolen yarn, and a process of spinning the mixture has been devised so that hos-iery can be made of one part of wood to two parts of wool.

The death of "the Blind Woman of Manzanares" has attracted wide attention in Spain, where she was known from one end of the country to the other. She was a poet and had a remarkable talent for writing begging verses, describing her misery. Many of the poems are beautiful, and the author enjoyed a large income. She was said to be one of the best reciters in Spain, and many of the most famous men in that country made pilgrimages to her house to hear her. Queen Isabella gave her a pension years ago. She left about \$60,000.

The seasons come, the seasons go, And soon we must prepare To keep from hitting with an ax The dude with football hair.

-Philadelphia Record. The Puritans had, so it is said. A most grim way; In fact, their lifelong motto was: "Don't

> Gay." -Cincinnati Tribune.

The passing away of each summer gay, Though bringing to many a most gloomy Has one cheer in store, for then the lawn mower Sneaks into innocuous desuetude. -Buffalo Courier.

SOMEWHAT NOVEL CASE.

Telegraph Manager Dismissed for Not Permitting Soldiers to Use the Wires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.-Benjamin,

Shearer, manager of the Western Union

telegraph office at Reno, Col., and his corps of assistants have been dismissed from the service at the instigation of the War Department of the United States. He and his operators were at the same time indirectly charged with conspiracy, but after the dismissals the charges were not pressed. During the recent strike of the A. R. U., in which the regular army took a prominent part, a corps from Utah was stationed at Reno for the purpose of protecting the railway company's property. Some moves of the troops were to be made, and Adjutant Bowlin, who was in charge of the Signal Corps of the detachment, was obliged to telegraph for instructions. He marched his corps to the telegraph office and demanded that Shearer and his operators vacate the office, while he, with the operators connected with his command, asked for and received the necessary instructions over the wires from headquarters. Shearer refused to leave the office. He considered that he and his men were perfectly able to conduct the business of the office, and the rules of the company were that none but employes of the company should have access to the wires. The Adjutant, in his military way, could not quite understand the position take by the telegraph manager, yet he was obliged to file his messages in the ordinary way. He complained to his superior of the refusal of Shearer to let him use the wires, and in the complaint he alleged that Shearer and his operators were in sympathy with the strikers and acquainted them with all telegraphic messages concerning the movement of the troops. The complaint was sent to the War Department in Washington and thence forwarded to General Ruger for investigation. General Ruger in turn sent a copy of the complaint to Frank Jaynes, Pacific coast superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who in turn discharged the Reno employes. That action stopped all further proceedings as far as charges of conspiracy were concerned.

ROBBER KILLED.

Son of a Chicago Politician Shot by Ex-Pugilist Thomas Morgan.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.-Thomas Cantwell, the wayward son of the well-known politician, Thomas Cantwell, president of the Eagle Brewing Company, was shot and instantly killed last night by ex-pugilist Thomas Morgan, bartender at a saloon, No. 2000 State street. Cantwell and two other men whose names are not known, and who escaped, had entered the saloon as the bartender was counting the proceeds of the day's sales, and demanded the money. Morgan says: "Notwithstanding an order to do so. I had at no time thrown up my hands, but as Cantwell stood outside the bar, directly in front of me, and had me covered all the time, he supposed he had me. I just watched him sharply, and when the other robber got around to the cash register and begun to help himself I unconsciously half turned my head, though the big revolver was still leveled at me. When I did so the man with the gun took his eyes off me to see how the man at the cash register was getting along, and when he did so I reached in front of me, and, quicker than I can tell it, I had fired two hots at him. He dropped to the floor stone dead. To my training as a pugilist I owe my life, for if I had once attempted to draw my revolver while he had his eyes upon me I would have been shot, and not he. I went at him with the gun pretty much the same as a fighter would strike out with his right hand. The couple of seconds he took in watching the man rob the drawer cost him

DR. FRAKER A WOMAN.

Story Anent an Alleged Attempt to Defraud Life Insurance Companies.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11.-The statement inadvertently made in court by J. N. Courtney, of Salt Lake, that Dr. Fraker, upon whose life the insurance companies were carrying large policies and refused to believe was drowned, as circumstances would indicate, was corroborated to-day by John Foley, of Excelsior Springs, who gave this interview to a reporter: "One day Fraker was more than usually tender toward me. Putting his arm around my neck, he told me that he was a woman. He said he had a plan by which we could both be made very happy; that he would shave off his beard, dress like a woman, disappear and afterwards join me in Europe, where we would go into business. He told me not to bother about money; he would have plenty of it. In Europe he proposed we would live as man and wife. I thought the man was making game of me and laughed at what I thought was his little joke. But he was serious and said he meant all ne said. I still did not believe him, and for two weeks nothing further was said. At the end of that time Fraker convinced me that he could put on a female dress and be, to all appearances, a woman.' Until to-day Foley, who was known as a personal friend of Dr. Fraker, persistently declined to talk.

Outrages by Cattlemen. PARACHUTE, Col., Sept. 11.-Cattlemen

swooped down upon three sheep camps on the mesa west of here to-day, shot and dangerously wounded a herder named Carl Brown, drove off the other herders and ran the sheep over the cliffs along Roan creek. The cattlemen evidently knew that they would have no great opposition, as nearly the whole population of this vicinity had gone to Grand Junction to take part in Peach day celebration. The sheep men have raised a posse of men armed to the teeth and started for the scene of the conflict, swearing that some one will have to pay for this day's work. The present trouble is merely a renewal of the troubles of a year ago in this vicinity and there will probably be a lively time before it is

Improved Order of Red Men. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 11.-The Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the United States convened to-day in Stone Hall. Over one hundred representatives were present. The great sun council was organized. A parade was held this afternoon in which Governor Flower participated. This evening a reception was held. The business of council will be transacted to-morrow.

Killed at a Crossing. WHITE HALL, N. Y., Sept. 11 .- While attempting to cross the track ahead of the north-bound express train at Putname. N. Y., to-day, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Hig-gins, of Benson, Vt., were instantly killed and a little girl, Mary Manly, fatally in-

Athlete Stagg Married. ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 11.-Miss Estelle Robertson and Prof. Alonzo Stagg, the Yale athlete, now of the University of resented, and the suit is the result.

MUST SUE UNCLE SAM

SUGAR PLANTERS WHO WANT BOUN-TY HAVE NO OTHER RECOURSE.

Secretary Carlisle Decides He Cannot, Under the New Tariff Law, Appoint Inspectors and Testers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Secretary Carlisle, in a letter to-day addressed to Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, officially decided, as predicted in the dispatches last week, that under the new tariff law it would be unlawful to appoint inspectors, weighers and testers of bounty sugars under the McKinley act, and further that Congress having made no appropriation for the employment of such officials, the laws of the United States prohibit the employment of such persons to serve without pay. The letter in full is as follows:

"I have carefully considered your favor of the 29th of August, and also the communication of the Porrydrus Planting and Manufacturing Company, of Louisiana, requesting the appointment of an official force to inspect, weigh and test the sugar to be produced during the present fiscal year with a view to ascertain the amount of money claimed to be payable thereon under the third section of the act entitled 'an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes, approved Oct. 1, 1890, and have reached the conclusion that, under existing legislation, the department has no power to appoint or pay any officer for the performance of the duties indicated. "Paragraph 182 of the act entitled 'an act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the government and for other purposes,' which became a law on the 28th of August last, provides 'that so much of the act entitled 'an act to reduce revenue, equalize duties, and for other purpose approved Oct. 1, 1890, as provides for and authorizes the issue of licenses to produce sugar, and for the payment of a bounty to the producers of sugar from beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown in the United States or from maple sap produced within the United States be, and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter it shall be unlawful to issue and license to produce sugar or to pay any bounty for the production of sugar of any kind under the said act.'

"Whatever may be the correct construction of this clause, as to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay bounty on sugar produced while the act of Oct. 1, 1890, remained in force, I think it was clearly the legislative intention that no bounty should be paid on sugar pro-duced after the repeal; and if no bounty is to be paid on such sugar, it is not reasonable to suppose that the appointment of inspectors, weighers, etc. was contemplated. Moreover, Congress has made no appropriation for the employment of such of-ficials, and the laws of the United States prohibit the appointment of officers to serve without pay, or to be paid by others than the government itself."

The letter of Secretary Carlisle to Senator Caffery does not decide the main question in which the sugar growers are interested, namely, whether the sugar bounty for this year earned up to the time of the tariff going into effect will be paid. The decision to-day is simply an official refusal on the part of Secretary Carlisle to appoint sugar bounty inspectors and testers and does not decide the other question, although there seems little doubt that he will hold that he has no authority to pay bountles earned this year before the tariff bill went into effect. The law says it shall be unlawful after the passage of this act to pay such bounties. The only recourse left to the sugar growers for bounties earned would be to sue in the Court of Claims.

Duties Levied on Our Products. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Consul-general Williams, at Havana, under date of Aug. 24, has sent a dispatch to acting Secretary of State Uhl, a copy of which was to-day transmitted to Secretary Carlisle, giving the translation of a telegram received on the day previous by the Governor-general of Cuba from the Minister of the Colonies at Madrid, directing the latter to replace the duties on American products in that island and in Porto Rico as soon as the new tariff bill went into operation. This is the first official notification received by the Treasury Department of the restoration of duties by any country which was a party to the reciprocity agreement provided for by the McKinley law. This action of the Spanish government will reimpose duties on the many articles exported to Cuba from the United States, including meats in brine, bacon, hams, lard, tallow, fish, oats, starch, cotton-seed oil, hay, fruits, woods of all kinds, agricultural implements, petroleum, ice, coal, etc., and restores the reductions made on corn, wheat, flour, butter, boots and shoes, etc.

Wood Alcohol Distilleries Closed. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- A. J. Pierce and a delegation of wood alcohol distillers from New York called upon Secretary Carlisle this afternoon to urge upon him the necessity for the immediate decision as to whether an attempt will be made to put the free alcohol clause of the tariff bill into effect. They told him that all the . wood alcohol distilleries in the United States had closed their doors and could not resume if the tax was to be removed from methyl or grain alcohol used in the arts. They said that over \$6,000,000 in capital were invested in wood distilleries. The Secretary said that, of course, the department had nothing to do with the making of the law, but would execute the free alcohol provision if possible. He expects to make his decision after consultation with the National Druggists' Association

Patents Granted Indianians. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

committee on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Patents have been awarded to the following residents of Indiana: Edward Dawson, Terre Haute, trolley for electric railways; William Fitzgerald, assignor of one-half to A. N. Mowrer, Marion, undertakers' trimming table; Stephen D. Frey and J. R. Hamilton, Attica, churn; Riley P. Hobbs, Indianapolis, capsule pin and capsule; also, capsule ciphiclus; A. P. Johnson, Peru, latching device for double doors; William I. B. Lyons, Goshen, heating drum; Thomas A. Martin. Evansville, adjustable bedstead; Hiram W. Ruton, Goshen, asignor to Goshen Sweeper Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan, carpet sweeper. Trade mark-Larry S. McDonald, South Bend, deodorant powder.

Gold in the Treasury. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- The statement of the gold coin and bullion in the treasury and the gold certificates outstanding issued by the United States Treasurer to-day shows that on Sept. 10 the total gold in the treasury was \$121,596,142, as against \$120,-885,869 on Aug. 31. Of this \$148,820 represented gold certificates in the treasury, 65,492,079 gold certificates in circulation, and \$56,104,083 net gold in treasury gold reserve. At the close of business to-day the net cash in the treasury was \$127,776,563.27, of which \$54,104,063 represented the gold re-

Tuberculosis in Cattle. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- The results of investigations dealing with the question of tuberculesis in cattle from both economical and sanitary standpoints are embodied in a report to the Agricultural Department. prepared by Theobold Smith, chief of the animal pathology division. It reviews the examinations, discusses the history and character of tuberculosis and presents many valuable suggestions for the diagnosis and prevention of the disease.

Customs Receipts Very Small. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- The statement of the monthly receipts from customs for the port of New York for the last ten days, practically the first ten days of the new tariff act, shows a total of \$3,844,219, as against \$8,723,031 for the preceding ten days, Not one dollar in gold coin or gold certificates was received during the ten days at New York.

Representative Conn Coming Home. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 .- Congressman Corn, who recently declined Democratic renomination, returned to his home, Elkhart, to-day, for the first time since Congress

adjourned.

Gougar's Damage Sutt. BOSTON, Sept. 11.-Mrs. Helen M. Gougar and Congressman Elliah A. Morse were both present in the United States Circuit Court to-day when the libel suit against the Congressman for \$25,000 damages was begun. While speaking at Attleboro, Mass., In October, 1892, for the Prohibition party, Mrs. Gougar chillenged Mr. Morse to a public debate. In his reply the Congressman used several terms which she